

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 13 OF 1890.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 31st March 1890.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 23rd March, publishes

Circulation, •
300 copies.

The petition got up by
Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán
against Mr. Bradlaugh's
Bill.

copy of a draft petition which Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán desires to submit to Parliament in support of the maintenance of the nomination system,

and which has been circulated by him for signature by Musalmáns in all parts of the country, and observes that it is almost needless to expose the misrepresentations of facts in the petition. Nothing could be more unfounded than the statement that Musalmáns are outvoted at the municipal elections. The proportion of Muhammadan to Hindu members in every Municipal Board is greater than it should be according to the population. In many Boards one-third of the members are Musalmáns. At present Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán is the only Muhammadan member in the Legislative Council of these provinces. But if the proposals of the National Congress were sanctioned, there would be six Muhammadan members. Even if no increase were made in the number of members, three out of ten members would be Musalmáns. The Bombay and the Bengal Legislative Councils do not boast of a single Muham-

madan member, and there is only one Muhammadan in the Madras Council. Hence no sane Musalmán other than those whose object is to ingratiate themselves into favour with the officials, or who are extremely jealous of Hindus, will sign the petition above referred to. The reference made to the anti-cowkilling movement in the petition is superfluous. Although the elective system was extended to the Municipal Boards five years ago, no Board has yet imposed a tax on butchers with a view to check the slaughter of kine. The Hindus who agitate for the prohibition of cow-killing are as unreasonable in their demand as Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán and his partisans, who desire that Government should consider the 220 millions of people their slaves. It is to be hoped that the recent proceedings of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán will induce the Congressists to take steps with a view to prevent his misrepresentations from creating any misconception in the minds of Musalmáns.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The same.

The *Alam-i-Tasvir* (Cawnpore), of the 25th March, publishes copy of the draft petition to Parliament got up by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán, and of the circular letter sent by him to the Muhammadan associations asking them to obtain signatures to the petition, and expresses approval of the step taken by him against the proposal of the National Congress regarding the extension of the elective system to the Indian Legislative Councils.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th March, received Lord Cross' and Mr. Bradlaugh's Bills. on the 28th idem, publishes a picture in which the British public is represented as the sun and Lord Cross' and Mr. Bradlaugh's Bills as two planets. Lord Cross' Bill intervenes between the British public and Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill and causes the latter to be well-nigh totally eclipsed. The anti-congressists are quite jubilant over the eclipse.

[GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.]

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Oudh Judicial Commissioner's court ques-
tion.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 23rd March, with reference to the Oudh Judicial Commissioner's court question, is of opinion that the best plan would be to

transfer the High Court from Allahabad to Lucknow. The measure would be viewed with satisfaction not only by the inhabitants of Oudh, but also by those of Rohilkhand, Bundelkhand, Kumaun and Gorakhpur, as Lucknow is nearer to them than Allahabad. Among other reasons, the Government of India is opposed to the transfer on the ground that it would necessitate the passing of a fresh Act of Parliament, and that this might not be readily attained. But if Government can get Lord Cross' India Councils Bill easily passed by Parliament, it could have no great difficulty in getting a Bill passed regarding the transfer of the High Court. However, if the transfer of the High Court be impossible for any reason, a Chief Court consisting of two or three Judges had better be established at Lucknow. Even a Chief Court would be a great improvement on the present Judicial Commissioner's court. The *Pioneer*, the inveterate enemy of natives in political matters, protests against the proposal. If the transfer of the High Court were strongly urged, the *Pioneer* would set the Jumna afire in its efforts at opposition. The inhabitants of Oudh should express their views on the subject and convince Government that they are unanimously in favour of the establishment of a Chief Court.

A Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow),

Circulation,
300 copies.

Comments on the late municipal elections and the alleged highhanded proceedings of the Tahsildár of Bhognipur, Cawnpore.

of the 23rd March, expresses satisfaction that the late municipal elections at Cawnpore were conducted in a satisfactory manner, and that the gentlemen in whom the voters had confidence were returned. Complaints have been made only against Khán Bahádur Altáf Husain Khán, who was in charge of the polling for the Halsey Road ward. Munshi Mansur Ali Khán bitterly complains of his proceedings. Mr. Wright, Joint Magistrate, was one of the four candidates for the Civil ward, but he was defeated by Munshi Daulat Rám, vakíl. Babu Mohendro Nath Gangoli, Assistant Surgeon, promised to the electors that he would better watch their interests in future than he had hitherto done, and therefore they accepted his word and gave him one more chance. In November 1889 Pandit Prithi Nath, vakíl, gave notice to the Tahsildár of Bhognipur on behalf of 49 landholders of Musanagar, warning him against

realizing from them subscriptions to the Lady Dufferin fund with undue severity. The notice of course had the desired effect; and the highhanded proceedings of the tahsildár were stayed. But he anxiously awaited an opportunity to wreak vengeance, which soon presented itself. The vaccinator made a complaint to the tahsildár that 19 persons had refused to vaccinate their children. These persons were the same men who had given notice to the tahsildár through Pandit Prithi Nath in November, or their relatives. The tahsildár at once sent up a report against them, and they were summoned. Some of them have no children, and the children of [the others are 25 or 30 years of age. Munshi Muhammad Jawad, Deputy Collector, before whom the report was laid, dismissed the case and called for an explanation from the tahsildár and the vaccinator. As soon as the District Magistrate heard of the case, he transferred the tahsildár from Bhognipur.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 24th March, observes

Comments on the alleged defeat of Muhammadan candidates at the late municipal elections in Meerut and Cawnpore.

that the results of the late municipal elections at Cawnpore and Meerut should be carefully considered by the public. The vacancies were hotly con-

tested by the Muhammadan and Hindu candidates at both places, but the former were outvoted and the latter were successful. At Meerut, Khán Bahádur Asad-ullah Khán, son of Nawáb Ahmad-ul-lah Khán, and late a Superintendent in the Customs Department, was defeated by a Hindu vakíl. Hence it will be perceived that if the elective system were extended to the Legislative Councils, an entire exclusion of Musalmáns from the Councils would follow, as has been declared by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán. The Musalmáns should not only protest against Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, but should also agitate for a modification of the rules regarding the election of Municipal Commissioners.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 28th March, observes

Rohtak and Durbhangā.

that complaints continue to be received from Rohtak, but that it is difficult

to say whether they are true or false. All that is necessary,

in order to redress the grievances of the inhabitants of Rohtak, is to transfer Major Renick from that place, which is really no very difficult task; but Government has turned a deaf ear to the people. The difference between the Panjáb and Bengal is as great as between night and day. In Bengal, education has made considerable progress; there are many influential newspapers and able Barristers-at-law and veteran statesmen, and the people are able to sympathize with each other and to act in unison; but the Panjáb possesses none of these advantages. As soon as the Durbhangā temple was demolished the Bengal newspapers unanimously condemned the act, and the independent members of the Durbhangā municipality at once exposed the highhandedness of Mr. Beadon, the District Magistrate, and his subordinates. But the Bengal Government only transferred Mr. Beadon from Durbhangā. Then what could the inhabitants of Rohtak expect when neither the Panjáb newspapers and influential private gentlemen took up their case, nor did the Panjáb Government depute an impartial Commissioner to inquire into the matter? An idea of the grievances of the people in Rohtak may be gathered from a comparison of the state of things there with that in Durbhangā. In the latter place the Musalmáns co-operated with the Hindus; no official pressure was exercised to prevent the people from conducting the case against the District Magistrate; and Mr. Boxwell, the Commissioner, was appointed to make a thorough investigation into the case. But in Rohtak the Hindus and Musalmáns quarrelled with each other, one Jat was killed, many persons were wounded, and many others were thrown into prison by Major Renick on a charge of rioting. The Hindus were harassed in a variety of ways, and threats were held out to those who had sent petitions to the Panjáb Government against Major Renick. The Panjáb Government forwarded the petitions to Major Renick himself and left the petitioners to his tender mercies. Mr. Boxwell submitted his report to the Bengal Government, which transferred Mr. Beadon from Durbhangā, and removed the vice chairman of the municipality from his office. But the Panjáb Government accepted Major Renick's report and allowed him to deal with the people as he pleased. The inhabitants of Durbhangā, not being satisfied with

the decision of the Bengal Government, are freely holding public meetings and raising subscriptions to take further proceedings. Major Renick transferred all the Hindu clerks in the Government offices at Rohtak, greatly oppressed his adversaries, and still continues to persecute them. In order to escape persecution many persons fled from Rohtak, leaving behind their wives and children, but Major Renick has issued warrants for their arrest. It is time that Government should interfere and protect the people from such ill-treatment.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Comments on the opinion
expressed by the Local Go-
vernment regarding native
newspapers.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for December, received on the 28th March, says that Sir Auckland Colvin accuses native editors of being needy and greedy. If they are what His Honor represents them to be, Government can very easily prevent them from criticising its proceedings by the payment of small subsidies. But only one or two native newspapers are subsidized by it. The fact is, that Government does nothing which is calculated only to promote the interests of natives. The Education Department is, no doubt, very beneficial to them, but it is always anxious to reduce the educational expenditure. The native newspapers do not flatter Government in season and out of season like the *Pioneer*, but point out to it its faults in clear language, like a true friend. This is the reason why Sir Auckland Colvin dislikes them. His Honor had as well revive the Press Act and gag them. It is true that native editors are not great scholars and lawyers, and do not understand political quibbles and subterfuges, but they are men of sound common sense and know very well the wants of the people. Their only fault, if fault it be, is that they are ready to denounce acts of official high-handedness, and this is the reason why they are called greedy and needy men. Sir Auckland Colvin has added insult to injury.

Circulation,
305 copies.

The *Bharat Varsha* (Bithur), for March, urges upon the Government of these provinces the alleged importance of publishing Hindi translations of Acts, on the ground that Hindi is the language of

Suggestion regarding the
publication of Hindi trans-
lations of Acts by the Gov-
ernment of the North-West-
ern Provinces and Oudh.

a majority of the people and is even the court language in the Kumaun Division. The Bengal Government publishes Bengali, Uriya, Hindi and Urdu translations of Acts, in order that all classes of its subjects may become acquainted with the purport of the Acts.

The Najmu-l-Akhbár (Etawah), of the 24th March, complains that there is a general complaint that the assessments under the Income Tax Act are generally made with severity, but that the editor is in a position to state that dancing girls, as a rule, are leniently dealt with. The District Magistrates themselves should assess the dancing girls, and should at the time of assessment inquire which Government officials and private gentlemen visit the girls. In that case the girls would be properly assessed, and Government officials and private persons would be induced to break off their connection with them, through fear of exposure. At Etawah, dancing girls live in the principal streets to the great annoyance of their respectable neighbours. It would be well if they were turned out from all parts of the city and ordered to live in remote places. The Paujáb Government has granted permission to the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore to turn out all prostitutes from the Anarkali street.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The assessment of dancing girls and prostitutes under the Income Tax Act.

The Nyáya Sudhá (Harda), of the 26th March, quotes some figures from the Budget for 1890-91, and observes that, as the imperial treasury is in a satisfactory condition at present, Government should have made a reduction in the salt duty.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The Budget for 1890-91.

The Aligarh Institute Gazette, of the 25th March, referring to the retirement of Mr. J. Kennedy, Esq., C. S., the Magistrate of Aligarh. Kennedy, the District Magistrate of Aligarh, observes that he was a very polite and good-natured gentleman, and was loved equally by all classes of the people. He made great improvements in the annual exhibitions held at Aligarh, and the last exhibition was a remarkable success. On the eve of his departure the respectable Hindus and Musalmáns of Aligarh gave him a farewell dinner in the Institute Hall.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azâd* (Lucknow), of the 28th March, is of opinion that the rates of salary in the Police Department should be increased, and that the admission of more respectable persons to the department should be encouraged with a view to improve its tone. The *Azâd* complains that if there is a decrease in the number of criminal cases sent up by a police official, or if a large proportion of the cases so sent up be dismissed, he is censured in either case. In order to escape censure, he is consequently obliged to send up as many cases as he can and to draw up his reports, without much regard to truth, in such a manner that the accused may be sure to be convicted. Hence it will be perceived that the practice above referred to tends to demoralize the police officials, and should be put a stop to. Government has not been well-advised in empowering the police to handcuff the accused in certain cases. The power is greatly abused by unscrupulous police officials as a means of extorting bribes. No prisoner should be handcuffed until he has been convicted. Of course the police should take other necessary precautions to prevent his escape pending his trial.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azâd* (Lucknow), of the 28th March, with reference to the Colvin Institute, thinks that Lucknow. a technical institute would be more useful to Oudh than the proposed institution, and that no separate school was needed for the education of the children of talûkdârs; they required only a ward or boarding house. However, as the establishment of the Colvin Institute has been decided upon and even the foundation stone of the building has been laid, no objection to the scheme should be raised; but the talûkdârs should be advised to place it on a satisfactory footing. Were His Honor's name not connected with it, there would be little hope of its being completed. All hope for the establishment of a technical institute should now be given up, as even the Râja of Dera, who was a supporter of the proposal, has had his zeal and enthusiasm considerably cooled down.

The *Praja Hitkârak* (Agra), of the 15th and 23rd March, The suspension of Hindu complains that the suspension of their faira at Agra. kine fair by the Hindus of Agra last

year, owing to the severe restrictions imposed by the Magistrate, caused great grief to them, and that consequently they have not held their Devali, Holi and other fairs too. They do not mean to hold any fairs until Government does them justice and allows them to hold their fairs with perfect freedom. They were not obliged to suspend their fairs even under the tyrannical Muhammadan rule.

A local correspondent of the *Praja Hitkárak* (Agra), of the 23rd March, observes that section 17, chapter III of the rules framed by the Local Government under section 22, Act XV of 1883, forbids prostitutes, eunuchs and other persons of that class to frequent the public streets and thoroughfares so often as may be unpleasant to respectable persons. But at Agra, set aside the frequenting of public streets and thoroughfares, dancing girls live in the principal streets of the city. On the 22nd February, in the afternoon, a large crowd of dancing girls and *procureurs* passed through the Kashmiri Bazár and the Kinari Bazár throwing red powder on one another, singing obscene songs and making halts at the door of each dancing girl on the way. Another crowd again passed through those streets in the same manner on the 6th March. The crowds were, of course, a nuisance and source of great inconvenience to the people.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 24th March, complains that bad rumours are afloat at Almora, which show that great distress prevails among the people owing to the scarcity of grain. It is rumoured that in Palipachaon a man poisoned the food intended for his own use and for that of his family in order to escape starvation. His wife secretly reported the matter to the village headman, who prevented him from poisoning himself and his family and gave him some money. In Palipachaon one Jathli, a man of the Domra caste, is said to be practising extortion in a peculiar way. He represents himself to be an incarnation of a god, and is accompanied by a number of bad characters who describe his alleged miraculous deeds to the people and induce them to make presents to him. He is so much dreaded that men readily give him any-

Circulation,
76 copies.

Scarcity in Kumaun and
the extortion practised by
an impostor.

thing he demands. He should be punished and the people protected from his extortions.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Káyasth Upkárak (Agra), of the 21st March, advertising to the Allahabad University examinations, lately held at the Agra College, regrets to say that, owing to sickness, five per cent. of the candidates

were absent and 20 per cent. went away daily at midday. Some boys, feeling thirsty, asked for water, but the principal of the college replied that he had no water for them and that they had better go to the river to quench their thirst. If a boy happened to cough, he was rebuked by the principal. It is to be hoped that the university will take notice of the principal's conduct.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The Rafiu-l-Akhbár (Benares), of the 24th March, complains that on the 22nd idem, in the afternoon, two or three European soldiers at Benares.

The Rafiu-l-Akhbár (Benares), of the 24th March, complains that on the 22nd idem, in the afternoon, two or three European soldiers at Benares.

drunk and created a scene in the Chauk street, and that one of them even committed an assault on a police constable. When the City Inspector of Police heard of the incident, he sent a body of policemen who escorted the soldiers to their barracks. Not long ago some native soldiers quarrelled with shopkeepers. The District Magistrate should take steps with a view to prevent soldiers from committing riots in the city.

Circulation,
63 copies.

The Akhbár-i-Álam (Meerut), of the 25th March, gives a brief account of the late Nauchandi fair held at Meerut, and is glad to

notice that Mr. Whiteway, the District Magistrate, takes as great an interest in the fair as his predecessor, Mr. Wright, used to do. In conclusion, the editor refers to the rewards granted by the Magistrate to the tahsídár, the naib-tahsídár, and other officials for their services in connection with the fair.

Circulation,
76 copies.

The Almora Akhbár of the 24th March, referring to the death of the Rev. J. H. Budden, Almora, expresses regret thereat, and observes

that he was the founder of the Ramsay College, and that the spread of English education in Kumaun is entirely due to his efforts. He was in charge of the institution for the last fifty years, but he never attempted to convert any student, nor did he even preach in streets and thoroughfares like other missionaries. He was very popular with all classes of the people, and his funeral was attended by a large number of respectable natives. But at the time of burial the Rev. Mr. Lambert, of Ránikhet, made some observations which were quite uncalled for and were very unpalatable to natives.

The Khichri Samáchár (Mirzapur), of the 22nd March, Local affairs, Mirzapur. urges that prostitutes and dancing girls, who live in different parts of the Mirzapur city, in the neighbourhood of respectable persons, should be relegated to some remote place; that the streets and by-lanes should be lighted at nights; and that the shopkeepers who deal in gold and silver should be supplied with weights made under the authority of Government.

The same paper complains that, at Mirzapur, carpet weavers and those persons who extract precious metals from dross and ashes, wash carpets and dross at the bank of the

Complaint as to the water of the Ganges being rendered filthy by carpet weavers at Mirzapur. Ganges and render the water very filthy. As the water of the river is largely used by the people for drinking purposes, there is fear of sickness breaking out from the use of such impure water. Hence the Municipal Board should order the carpet weavers and other men to wash their things at a suitable distance from the city.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.	
								1890.	1890.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Hussain ...	Mar. 21st	Mar. 27th	240 copies.	
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan ...	" 20th	" 28th	200 "	
3	Akhbar-i-Adam	Meerut	Urdu	"	Muqarrab Hussain ...	" 25th	" 29th	63 "	
4	Ashrau-l-Momin	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Saiyid Zawar Hussain, Khin.	" 7th	" 30th	250 copies.	
5	Alam-i-Tasvir	Calwapore	Urdu	Weekly	Rahmatullah ...	" 25th	" 28th	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government.)	
6	Alligarh Institute Aligarh Gazette.	Alligarh	Urdu-Englis.	Bi-weekly	Aliimu-l-Lah ...	" "	" 27th	276 copies.	
7	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand ...	24th	26th	76 copies.	
8	Arya Darpan	Shihjahanpur, Lucknow	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Bikhtiar Singh ...	For March	" 30th	... " 30th	
9	Azid	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali ...	Mar. 28th	" 29th	240 copies.	
10	Bharat Jivika	Bithur	Hindi	"	Bim Krishn Varma, ...	" 21st	" 27th	1,400 "	
11	Bharat Varsha	Moradabad	Urdu	Monthly	Ram Narayan ...	For March	" 29th	305 "	
12	Bulbul-i-Hind	"	"	Weekly	Kishan Sarup ...	Mar. 24th	" 31st	200 "	
13	Colonel	"	"	"	Bawari Lal ...	" "	" 27th	... " 27th	
14	Dabda-i-Qissar	Bareilly	Urdu	"	Thakur Prasad ...	" 29th	" 30th	300 copies.	
15	Dabda-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Urdu	"	Wahab Muhammad Hussain, ...	" 24th	" 26th	463 "	
16	Fitnah	Gorakhpur	Urdu	"	Nizam Ahmad ...	" "	" 27th	550 "	
17	Hilal	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Ishab Bakhshe ...	" 25th	" 28th	125 "	
18	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishn Bhatt ...	For Q.t Nov. & Dec.	" "	250 "	
19	Hindustan	Kajakaunkar	Urdu	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla ...	Map. 25th to 29th,	" 26th to 30th,	415 "	
20	Hindustani	Rukskow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasid Varma, ...	" 23rd	" 27th	300 "	

21	<i>Tripur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu... Urdu	Bi-weekly Urdu	Mahábir Prasád ... Muhammád Khásíl...	100 " 125 " 250 " 500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Govt.)
22	<i>Nawā-i-Ezādī</i>	Meerut	"	"	" 21st & 29th,	" 29th & 30th,
23	<i>Kirnáimak</i>	Lucknow	"	"	" 24th " "	" 26th " "
24	<i>Kíshí Patriká</i>	Benares	"	Hindi-Urdu...	" 21st & 28th,	" 25th & 31st,
25	<i>Kiyasth Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	" 15th & 19th,	" 29th & 19th,
26	<i>Kiyasth Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	"	" 21st & 29th,	" 21st & 29th,
27	<i>Kiyasth Uptkarak</i>	Agra	"	Tri-lingual	" 22nd " "	" 22nd " "
28	<i>Khichri Samáchár</i>	Mirzapur	"	Urdu	" 25th.	" 25th.
29	<i>Khurshid-i-Aság</i>	Pilibhit	"	"	" 22 "	" 200 "
30	<i>Nashir-i-Qásír</i>	Lucknow	"	"	" 28th " "	" 200 "
31	<i>Natla-i-Nér</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	" 115 " "	" 115 "
32	<i>Mawj-i-Narbuddá</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	" 22nd " "	" 50 "
33	<i>Mazharu-l-Zirúat</i>	Meerut	"	Hindi-Urdu... Monthly	" 19th " "	" 300 "
34	<i>Mufid-i-Am</i>	Agra	Urdu	Urdu	Mo. 20th Ahmad Khán ...	100 " 250 "
35	<i>Vaiyári-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	Tri-monthly Weekly	Mo. 24th Anjád Áli ...	250 "
36	<i>Vajmu-l-Akhbár</i>	Etawah	"	"	" 29th Ráju-l-láh Khán ...	250 "
37	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Moradabad	"	"	" 27th Aytár Krishn ...	175 "
38	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	" 25th Muhammád Muhsín, ...	175 "
39	<i>Vasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	" 24th Janná Dás Biswás, ...	87 "
40	<i>Násir-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	" 23rd Muhammád Álf ...	400 "
41	<i>Vazm Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	"	"	" 21st Dwírká Prasád ...	200 "
42	<i>Vizámu-l-Mulk</i>	Moradabád	"	"	" 28th Fahímu-l-dín ...	200 "
43	<i>Víru-l-Anwír</i>	Jawapore	"	"	" 29th Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	100 "
44	<i>Vyáya Sudhá</i>	Harla	"	"	" 31st Wázídeva Bháskar, ...	262 "
45	<i>Zuh Akhbár</i>	Lucknow	Daily Urdu	Daily	Mo. 24th to 29th. Sheo Prasád ...	400 "
46	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	"	"	"	" 13th " "	550 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
					" 28th " "	450 copies.

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly. Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
47	Prajá Hitkár	Agra	Hindi	Weekly	Rám Chandra Gupta,	Mar. 7th 15th, & 23rd.	Mar. 27th	... 150 copies.
48	Preyág Samáchár	Allahabad	"	"	Dewaki Nandan	" 24th	" 26th	... 400 "
49	Public Service Gazette	Mirzapur	Urdu	"	Muhammad Amir	" 25th	" 28th.	... 400 "
50	Rafíz-l-Akhádár	Benares	"	"	Ghulám Husain	" 24th	" 31st	... 250 "
51	Rahbar	Moradabad	"	"	Partáb Kishun	"	" 25th	... 100 "
52	Riazi-l-Akhádár	Gorakhpur	Hindi	"	Nizam Ahmad.	"	" 27th	... 325 "
53	Sájjan Kirti Sudháka	Udaipur	Urdu	"	Banshi Dhar	"	" 29th	... 108 "
54	Sitárá-i-Hind	Moradabad	"	"	Banwír Lal	" 28th	" 31st	... 125 "
55	Subodh Sindhus	Khandwa	Máráthi	"	Lakshman Anant	" 26th	" 30th	... 243 "
			Hindi.		Prayagi.			
56	Tahzib	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Muzaffar Alí Khán...	19th	" 25th	... 100 "
57	Tamánná	Lucknow	"	"	Púran Chand	" 24th	" 28th	... 125 "
58	Tohfá-i-Hind	Bijnor	"	"	Jairúj Singh	" 27th	" 31st	... 240 "
59	Tútfá-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	" 16th	" 29th	... 310 "

LUCKNOW :
The 4th April, 1890.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.